





# The Raleigh Daily News.

JORDAN STONE, Managing Editor.  
SAM'L T. WILLIAMS, Political Editor.  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872.

## NATIONAL REFORM TICKET!



FOR PRESIDENT:  
**HORACE GREELEY,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
**B. GRANT BROWN,**  
OF MISSOURI.

## ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Electors for State at Large—Thos. J. Jarvis, of Tyrrell, and E. W. Pott, of Johnston county.  
First District—Octavius Coker, of Chowan.  
Second District—Swift Galloway, of Greene.  
Third District—T. C. Fuller, of Cumberland.  
Fourth District—H. A. London, Jr., of Chatham.  
Fifth District—David F. Caldwell, of Guilford.  
Sixth District—W. L. Steele, of Richmond.  
Seventh District—F. B. McDowell, of Iredell.  
Eighth District—Thomas D. Johnston, of Buncombe.

## IRREVERENCE.

"THERE MAY BE SOME DEMOCRATS PRESENT WHO ARE REPENTANT AND I LIKE TO PREACH TO SINNERS. YOU HAVE HEARD OF THE FELLOW WHO SAID, 'I CAME NOT TO CALL THE RIGHTEOUS, BUT SINNERS, TO REPENTANCE.'"—*Delano in his speech at Raleigh.*

## CONTESTING ELECTIONS.

The Radicals raise their hands in holy horror at the bare mention of contesting Caldwell's election. They denounce such a proposition as a crime against popular rights, and threaten awful things against the Democratic party in case an investigation is made into the charges of Radical frauds and violations of the election law.

Oh! the hypocrites! They forget the examples they have set.

It was all right for Jim Harris to contest the election of Col. Sion H. Rogers for Congress in this District in 1870, when Harris was defeated by over one thousand majority. Harris' claims were so absurd and preposterous, that even the Radical Congress, which had encouraged Harris to this step, by admitting Radical candidates who had been defeated from Kentucky and other States, refused to oust Col. Rogers, but at the same time voted in favor of allowing Harris full pay for contesting Col. Rogers' seat!

It was all right for Abbott to contest Senator Ransom's election, although defeated by more than a two thirds vote of the Legislature, and although he had no more claim to represent North Carolina in the Senate than the King of Siam. Yet Abbott was voted full pay, and left Washington City with his pocket plerished with the people's money, every cent of which, as an honest man, he ought to have paid back into the Treasury of the United States as conscience money.

It is all right for Settle to contest Gen. Leach's election, as he threatens to do, notwithstanding Settle was aided by the Radical corruption fund and the crew of Revenue officers and other Radical officials, who resorted to every means that fraud and unfairness could suggest, to defeat Gen. Leach. As we expect the next House of Representatives to be Liberal and Democratic, we doubt whether Settle will be paid mileage and salary for contesting Leach's seat.

It is all right for McKay to contest Waddell's seat, as he proclaims his intention of doing, notwithstanding Waddell's official majority is over fourteen hundred. At the meeting of the Sheriffs in the 3rd Congressional District, to count the vote for Congress, it was found that the returns from Brunswick gave McKay's vote to Neil A. McKay, the Sheriffs decided that they could not give the vote to Neil McKay—consequently McKay's vote in Brunswick was thrown out. If it had been counted, Waddell would still have had a majority of over seven hundred.

Whenever the Radicals propose to contest an election, it is all right in the eyes of the Radical press. They are vehemently urged to do so. But let the proposition be made by a Democrat, and it at once becomes a monstrous outrage and a shame, and a howl of indignation is raised which is frightful to hear.

But we do not propose to follow the Radical example in this respect nor in any other. They set the precedent, it is true, of capriciously contesting elections without any shadow of right or reason.

We propose to contest Caldwell's

election because the air is filled with reports of immense frauds all over the State.

We ask for the proof of these frauds—and if it is not satisfactory and conclusive, then we will yield to the expressed voice of the people, and say, let Caldwell be proclaimed the Governor of the State.

Why do the Radicals object to this investigation? If Caldwell has been fraudulently elected, do they ask that he be installed in the gubernatorial chair?

The charges of fraud have been made. The Radicals should unite with us in asking an investigation. They should demand that the charges be made good by proper evidence.

They should seek to vindicate themselves and should court an opportunity to do so, if they are really innocent.

Gov. Caldwell's friends are fond of boasting of his honesty and integrity. We have never published a line reflecting on his private character. He owes it to himself and to his reputation, to ask that the rumors of fraud in the late election be thoroughly sifted, in order that the public voice be ascertained, and in order that truth and honesty shall prevail.

If this question of fraud is not satisfactorily enquired into and determined, there will always be a strong and well-grounded suspicion in the public mind that Caldwell is not the legal Governor of the State.

Gov. Caldwell should spare to hold a position obtained by fraud and wrong.

AS AN HONEST MAN, HE SHOULD DEMAND THAT THE CHARGES OF FRAUD IN THE LATE ELECTION UNDERGO A SEARCHING INVESTIGATION.

IF ENOUGH FRAUDS BE LEGALLY PROVED TO ELECT MERRIMON, GOVERNOR CALDWELL SHOULD SURRENDER ALL CLAIM TO AN OFFICE TO WHICH HE WAS NOT CHOSEN.

## MR. GREELEY'S SPEECHES.

It is dangerous for a candidate for the Presidency to make public speeches. His political enemies are so ready to criticize, misrepresent and misinterpret, that it is difficult for him to say anything that is not capable of being tortured into a false meaning.

Mr. Greeley's speeches during his recent visit to New Hampshire, are singularly free from criticism, and are fine specimens of good sense, kindness of heart and excellent judgment. He has rarely alluded to politics except in a general way, and always in such a manner as to disarm his enemies and to please his friends. His most extended remarks were made at Portland, in which he took occasion to notice some misrepresentations of himself, and his vindication was manly, honest and triumphant. In that speech, he said that no Southern man had solicited office or other consideration at his hands as a condition of supporting him, and he plainly intimated that all who sought office from him would be apt to have their claims deferred in favor of others more modest and discreet. He says, from the South there comes but "one demand—justice—but one desire—reconciliation."

Mr. Greeley's speeches so free, and natural, and patriotic, are in admirable contrast with the sententious, nonsensical monosyllabic utterances of Gen. Grant on public occasions. Grant's attempts at speech-making go farther to establish his incapacity as a statesman and public speaker than to serve any other purpose. Absolute silence on his part would manifest more discretion and wisdom than the oratorical failures that have been set down to his account by the newspapers.

INTEREST IN THE MAINE ELECTION.

A very active canvass is going on in Maine. Senator Doolittle, Carl Schurz and other prominent statesmen have been speaking at various points.

The Radical majority in Maine, in 1868, when there was a full vote, was twenty thousand. It was about the same in the State and Presidential elections of that year.

Since then, two State elections have been held, at which there was a thin vote, and the Radical majority reduced, accordingly, to some ten thousand.

Upon a full vote, such as will be given on the 9th of September next, the proper Radical majority is at least twenty thousand.

From this, it will be seen that we have but a slim chance to carry this election. The object in contesting every inch of ground, is simply to reduce the heavy Radical majority. The only proper test of the vote is to compare the result with that of 1868, and any Radical majority this year less than twenty thousand, will be that much reduction.

We will make a good fight in Maine. We will be able to greatly reduce the Radical majority, and may probably elect a Democratic member of Congress. At present, the Congressional delegation is unanimously Radical.

The present Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Blaine, is opposed for Congress by Col. Lang, a Liberal Republican, and Mr. Doolittle thinks there is a good prospect to defeat Blaine.

Jesse W. Fell, of Bloomington, Ill., writes to the Chicago Tribune that Judge David Davis authorizes him to announce his intention of voting for Mr. Greeley.

## "SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE MEANS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER."

The last Northern Times, a Radical paper, contains the following:

"The vote in this State is said to be 20,000 larger than in 1871. Caldwell's majority is not less than 1,500, and the impression is that it will reach 2,000. The deprecation of the opposition may be imagined when they coolly advise the throwing out of whole counties, because they are not returned within the time fixed by the letter of the law. If they hope to take anything by a movement of that kind they have only to try it. Popular rights are not held in such a light estimation as to permit any party to profit by such an expedient. The only effect would be to arouse a ten-fold feeling in the Republican ranks."—*New York Times.*

In the election of 1870, the counties of Gates and Caswell gave majorities for Judge Shipp, our candidate for Attorney General. The returns from those counties were not received in the time provided by law. Consequently, they were thrown out and not counted in the official vote for Attorney General. Not a word of complaint was made by the Democrats about the matter. Everybody thought it was right and proper that the law be complied with, and no one had a right to object.

If whole counties are to be thrown out in this election "because they are not returned within the time fixed by the letter of the law," it only shows the "desperation of the opposition," in Radical eyes, and the only effect will be "to arouse a ten-fold feeling in the Republican ranks." Very well. We ask that the law be carried out to the letter. If there have been informalities and irregularities, we desire to know to what extent the law has been violated.

It is customary in North Carolina when election returns are not received in time, to omit them in the official account.

We desire first to know who is the legal Governor of North Carolina. If Judge Merrimon should be declared to be, on account of technicalities through negligence or ignorance in the poll-books, it will be for him and for the Legislature to say, what is the proper course to be pursued. Judge Merrimon is an honorable and upright gentleman, and will do what his duty requires.

We propose an inquiry into the frauds that have been charged against the Radicals; and if these can be proved by proper, legal evidence, it will not be necessary to "throw out whole counties" on account of failure to comply with the law.

In that event Judge Merrimon's duty will be plain and unmistakable. He will be the Governor of the State, in law and in fact, and no one will have any cause to question his authority or dispute his right to that title.

## CARPET-BAGGERS.

The Northern Times is vastly mistaken if it supposes the people of North Carolina and other Southern States are disposed to ostracize Northern gentlemen on account of their sentiments.

By the term Carpet-baggers we mean political adventurers, who come in from the North for the purpose of making their living off of the calamities and misfortunes of the South, and who instill into the minds of the negroes false and wicked political doctrines.

Examples of these gentry can be furnished ad nauseam to the Times in the persons of such individuals as Dewees, Laffin, Ashley, and others, who after preying upon our people, have returned North to slander and traduce them.

A Republican at the North is quite different from a Republican at the South, we confess; but our people will treat kindly all Northerners, regardless of their honest political sentiments, who will come South with their capital, energy and enterprise, to aid us in "building up and improving our section."

We might mention examples of this treatment in the case of Mr. J. L. Lablanc, at Ridgeway, and Col. Sturgis, at Ransom, both Republicans, who are treated with respect and deference, and who can bear testimony to the hospitality and kindness of their Southern neighbors. We have no doubt these instances might be multiplied indefinitely, but we happen to know these gentlemen.

## HON. THOMAS S. ASHE.

The official vote in the Sixth Congressional District gives Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, twenty-one hundred and forty-nine majority over that "Oily Gammon" of North Carolina politicians, Hon. Oliver H. Dockery.

Had all the Districts in the State done as well as the Sixth, Judge Merrimon would have been triumphantly elected.

Mr. Ashe will take a high stand in Congress. A gentleman of irreproachable moral character, an able and profound lawyer, an excellent speaker, and a high-toned, chivalrous gentleman, he will reflect honor upon the State and win for himself a national reputation.

The signal defeat of Col. Dockery should teach him a lesson for the future. His political duplicity and quasi liberalism are notorious. He is a gentleman of decided talents and an able debater, but he has been repudiated by the people of his Congressional District in an unmistakable manner, and we rejoice at his disastrous defeat.

Ninety-six car loads of peaches arrived in New York on Saturday. There is an unprecedentedly large quantity in the market.

## SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

This District, composed of the Counties of Caldwell, Burke, McDowell and Yancey, has done its duty nobly. W. W. Flemming, Esq., has been re-elected Senator by over one thousand majority, and James M. Gudgeon, Esq., of Yancey, his colleague, by about seven hundred. The flattering vote received by Mr. Flemming must be highly gratifying to himself and his friends. No man in the District could have done better. His unprecedented majority is a triumphant endorsement of Mr. Flemming's course in the last Legislature.

## "THE POPULAR WILL."

In an editorial yesterday on the above subject, the following paragraph, although written correctly in the manuscript, and afterwards corrected in the proof, was misprinted in our paper, and we therefore give it correctly—and as originally written:

"But we tell the Radicals, and tell them plainly, that their threats have no terrors for us. We laugh at their malice and spleen, and defy their impotent wrath."

## The Revolution in Peru.

Dates are received from Peru as late July 28th, and give interesting particulars of the bloody revolution. The people seem to have been little less than fiends. The account says:

On the 22nd a revolution broke out in Lima, created by Thomas Gutierrez, Minister of War. President Balta was seized and thrown into prison, and Gutierrez declared himself dictator. He was supported only by the army. A reign of terror followed the imprisonment of Balta. Pardo, the President elect, made his escape to the fleet. Suddenly the troops deserted Gutierrez, company after company, with vivas for Pardo.

Callao, up to the morning of the 27th, was the scene of anarchy. Firing went on indiscriminately in the streets, and it is impossible to estimate the number of killed. Some of the bodies still lie in the streets. Sylvester Gutierrez, a brother of the Dictator, was shot at the Lima railway station yesterday. In the evening, in order to avenge his death, Marceliano Gutierrez, another brother, deliberately shot and killed President Balta in his bed in prison. The ex-President received ten wounds. Soon after this Thomas Gutierrez himself and another brother were killed, and the dead bodies of the three brothers were hung in the plaza at Lima.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of the murder of Balta, the steamer Lima left at midnight to look for the fleet, which had sailed for Callao on the declaration of the dictatorship. The Lima returned about 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 27th, followed by the Peruvian iron-clad Independencia, with Pardo on board. He was received with rapturous cheers by the people.

The bloody dictatorship lasted about four days, and the dictator now hangs on the plaza between his own two brothers. A fourth brother lies with seven wounds, and is not likely to recover.

The fury of the people against the Gutierrez party can be judged by their yesterday taking the naked bodies of three Gutierrez brothers from the lamp-posts and hoisted them by means of pulleys to the tower of the Cathedral. At the height of one hundred feet they were let go. They were then saturated with kerosene and burned on the plaza in front of the Cathedral. The house and furniture of Gutierrez were entirely demolished.

A proclamation has been issued by Balta, first Vice President, who has temporarily assumed the Government. Juan Francisco Balta, brother of the murdered President, who recently arrived from the South, took refuge on the English war steamer Reindeer.

Ex-Dictator Gutierrez was trying to escape in disguise. He rushed into a drug store in Lima after the murder of Balta, followed by the people and was at once killed. The corpse of one of the Gutierrez brothers was carted through the streets of Callao before being sent to Lima to be hanged and burned.

The Comercio, which had been suppressed, reappeared on the 27th, in Lima. The South Pacific Times had suspended publication for a day or two. The office in Callao was fired into the sitting-room of Mr. Lawton, proprietor. The foreman of the paper, named Montague, was shot dead with a rifle-ball, and Mr. Lawton was conducted under escort to the American flag ship Pensacola. The Times expects to resume on the 30th of July.

Mr. Richard, one of the Welsh members of the British House of Commons, and formerly a Dissenting minister, has given notice that early next session he will move that a humble address be presented to the Queen praying that she would be graciously pleased to direct her Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with Foreign Powers with a view to the establishment of a general and permanent system of international arbitration.

Mr. Wm. Page, the artist, and president of the National Academy of Design, was on Thursday stricken with paralysis at his studio in New York. Should there be no recurrence of the shocks his early recovery may be looked for, but his condition at present is such as to preclude his removal from the studio building to his home.

The company incorporated by the last Legislature of Maryland to construct a ship canal from the Chesapeake bay to the Delaware river has been organized, and most of the capital stock is paid in. It is said that the work of constructing the canal will begin soon.

Recently, at Old Camp Texas, near Little Rock, Ark., some workmen found in a log bridge abutment an old pocket book containing the rotten remnants of about \$108,000 of Arkansas war bonds, supposed to have been secreted there by some person afterwards killed.

Cotton factories are springing up all over the South. Within ten years, at the present rate of progress, those states ought to manufacture nearly all the cotton produced within their borders.

It is said that the chain gang of Norfolk, Va., recently formed a plot to escape.

## A Sister Mills Her Brother.

Early on Friday morning the neighborhood of Liberty, the county seat of Clay, was thrown into a furore of excitement by the intelligence that Miss Julia Willis, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of seventeen years, had killed her brother, aged twenty-two. At first the report was discredited, inasmuch as she had always borne the reputation of being a sensible and amiable disposition and being lady-like in her demeanor. On investigation the report was found to be too true; but the commission of the deed under the circumstances somewhat palliated the atrociousness of the crime. At about six o'clock in the morning a dispute arose between Miss Willis and her brother in regard to the conduct of their youngest sister, and whether it had justified the manner in which she had been treated by her brother, who, it is said, had whipped her severely. The young man who had the reputation of being very quarrelsome, became angry at the upbraiding from his sister, and seizing an axe, raised it with the evident intention of striking her. She screamed violently, and rushed towards the house, closely followed by her brother. On reaching the house she seized a shot gun which lay in the dining room, and warned him not to make any further demonstrations of injuring her or she would kill him. He paid no attention to her admonition but advanced, and as he did so she pulled the trigger. Willis fell dead, the contents of the gun having entered his neck a short distance below the chin. There was not a word spoken. The young lady, pallid with fright, stood trembling, while her brother lay stretched before her, his life blood fast ebbing. The family circle, once happy, had been rendered miserable, and the life of one of its members had been taken, while that of the other—a woman—destined to be made one of untold misery when the recollections of the tragedy should crowd upon her memory. Who can imagine the feelings of a pure, intelligent, cultivated young lady, whose every thought and instinct were foreign to crime, and whose hands were crimsoned with the blood of her brother, defending herself from an outburst of his anger caused simply by her remonstrating with him on his conduct towards his little sister? She is crazed with grief, and a close watch is kept upon her movements to prevent her from committing suicide. An inquest was held on the body of young Willis yesterday and a verdict rendered of justifiable homicide. Mr. Wyatt Willis, the father, is one of the old citizens of Clay County and a gentleman who is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Daily Times, 11th.*

The Traverse City (Mich.) Bay Eagle has renounced Grantism and hoisted the Greeley and Brown flag.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the "Oakwood Cemetery Association" will be held at the "Citizens National Bank" on Thursday, August 22nd, at 5 o'clock, P. M.  
JNO. C. BLAKE, Secretary.

### GRAND TOURNAMENT.

and  
**CORONATION BALL**  
at  
BUFFALO SPRINGS, AUG. 28, 1872.

Six Knights from North Carolina and six Knights from Virginia will ride for the honors.  
On the 28th of August a Masquerade Ball will be held at the "Citizens National Bank" at 12 o'clock.  
T. PAXON, Proprietor.

E. T. HALL & CO.,  
No. 7 Exchange Place,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

### AUCTIONEERS

and  
**Commission Merchants.**

Will buy and sell Merchandise, Produce, Stocks, Real Estate, &c.  
Special inducements are offered during the coming year.  
Returns promptly and satisfactorily rendered.  
J. G. WILLIAMS, Pres. State Nat. Bank.  
W. Whitaker, Mayor of Raleigh.  
W. C. STRONACH, aug 21-1w.

### KENTUCKY HORSES FOR SALE.

WM. T. ROGERS, of Kentucky, is in Raleigh with a lot of  
**SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES.**  
They are young, well broken, and some of the very best trotters.  
They can be seen at the stables of Messrs. S. M. Dunn & Co. aug 20-2w.

### WANTED.

To employ a LADY who is willing to perform Household duties in a small family, and be a companion for an invalid lady. To one qualified to do good home and reasonable pay will be given.  
Address, P. O. Box 213, Raleigh, N. C. aug 8-1f

### GENTS' FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS.

We ask especial attention of cash buyers to our stock of

### FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

which is large and complete.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,  
Clothing, June 1-1f

### WESLEYAN ACADEMY FOR BOYS.

Edenton Street, Raleigh, N. C.

The Fall Term will begin August 5, 1872, and continue 20 weeks.

### Rates Per Term:

Primary English, \$15 00  
Intermediate and Advanced English, 20 00  
Latin and Greek, 25 00  
Mathematics thoroughly taught in each department.  
Incidental fee for each pupil \$2.  
For further information, address the Principal, REV. S. R. TRAWICK, July 11-Dw-W5w.

### THE FETTER SCHOOL.

KITTRELL'S, N. C.

FRED. A. FETTER, Principal.  
CHAS. FETTER, A. M., Asst. Principal.

The Thirteenth Session of this Institution will begin on Thursday, July 11, 1872.

This school, one mile distant from Kittrell's Springs, is a well equipped and comfortable building, and will require little, full benefit of this celebration, water, board, including fuel and lights, and tuition, per session of 20 weeks, \$15.00. For circulars, address the Principals, June 11-Dw-W5w.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### WESLEYAN FEMALE ACADEMY.

MURFREESBORO, N. C.

The SIXTEENTH scholastic year begins Monday (23rd) of September, 1872, and ends Wednesday in June, 1873.

### FACULTY:

REV. PAUL WHITEHEAD, President, Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy.

JOHN MURPHY, M. A. (University of Virginia) Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.

EDWARD A. ALLEN (Graduate of School of Latin, University of Virginia) Professor of Languages.

CHARLES HOFFMAN, Professor of Music—assisted by accomplished ladies.

This College offers the best educational advantages, under strong religious influences, and at very low rates.

Buildings and grounds large, convenient and beautiful; location pleasant, accessible and healthy; course of study extensive and instruction thorough.

Board (for session or half-year) including washing, lights, &c., \$75 00

Tuition for session or half year in: English studies (primary \$25), 25 00

Languages, each, 10 00

Music—vocal or instrumental, 20 00

Vocal Music in class, 5 00

Oil Painting, 12 00

Use of Piano, 3 00

For full particulars or catalogue, Address, REV. PAUL WHITEHEAD, President, Murfreesboro, N. C. aug 12-Dw-W5w

### CHOWAN BAPTIST FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MURFREESBORO, N. C.

Session begins 1st Wednesday in October and ends 1st Wednesday in July.

This is one of the oldest and best established Female Schools in the South. Its departments are all filled by able and experienced teachers, and its facilities for imparting instruction are unusually ample.

It has enjoyed a large share of public favor, and its halls during the last session, were filled with pupils from this and several neighboring States. Being free from debt and fully furnished, it is able to offer the largest advantages on very moderate terms.

### Charges per Session of Nine Months:

Board and Literary Tuition, \$150 00

Music, Drawing, Painting, Wax Work, Embroidery, &c., extra, on terms equally low.

Payable one-fourth in advance, one-half at the middle, and remainder at end of session.

For catalogues address, A. McDOWELL, President, July 22-W5w

### PEACE INSTITUTE.

REV. R. BURWELL, Principal.

JNO. B. BURWELL, A. M., Associate

S. J. STEVENS, A. M., Principals.

The 1st Annual Session of this Institution will commence on

MONDAY, 23d September, 1872.

Accomplished and experienced Teachers in all the branches usually taught in First Class Female Seminaries, have been employed. The musical department will be under the direction of Prof. A. BAUMANN, who during the past ten years, has been associated with the Principals as Instructor of Music in their school in Charlotte.

Mrs. M. R. Lacy will be connected with the Institution as Teacher of the English branches and Superintendent of social and domestic duties.

For circulars, containing full particulars as to terms, course of studies, &c., address, REV. R. BURWELL & SON, July 17-Dw-W5w

### RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Fifth Session will open on

Monday, July 29, 1872.

Seven experienced teachers engaged.

Sessions so arranged that students from unhealthy sections of the State are here during the entire summer season.

To represent extravagance in dress, all the boarders are required to wear a neat but cheap uniform.

Board and Tuition in English, \$100 per Session of 5 months.

For full particulars, address, F. F. HOBGOOD, A. M., Principal, June 12-6w

### OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY.

OXFORD, N. C.

Miss M. E. MITCHELL, Principal.

Mrs. E. N. GRANT, Associate Principal.

Mrs. W. H. MORROW, Teacher of Music.

The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 30th of July.

Circulars with terms for Board, Tuition, &c., on application.

Exercises: Friends and pupils of the late Prof. Mitchell, of the University of North Carolina, June 7-3m

### TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Fall Term will commence August 14th and close December 20th, 1872.

Special inducements are offered during the coming year.

Send for Catalogue, July 11-1f

B. CRAVEN.

### SCHOOL BOOKS.

ALFRED WILLIAMS,

Opposite Raleigh National Bank,



Our friends throughout the State will place us under obligations if they will furnish us with any items of news that may transpire in their respective sections, as we desire to make this department specially full.

Letters are plentiful in the Charlotte market.

The Journal complains of the fifty edition of Wilmington.

DAN CARPENTER & CO.'S, Circus will appear in Weldon on the second of September.

A GARLEY and Brown club has been organized at Alexandria, N. C., to buy or sell horses, mules, wagons or carts, in my name, for CASH only.

Petersburg, Va., July 31, 1872.

SPICES! SPICES!! SPICES!!!

Ground Ginger.

Race Ginger.

Pepper-ground and grain.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO SELL.

The LINGER OFFICE, located at Wilmington, N. C., is for sale, cheap for cash.

Apply to

STONE & ZELLE, Raleigh, N. C.

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STONE & ZELLE, Raleigh, N. C.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

BUFFALO SPRINGS.

Recklenburg County, Va.

This well known WATERING PLACE is open for visitors.

Board: per day \$2.50; per week \$15.00; per month \$40.00.

Stable will leave Henderson, N. C., for the Springs every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and return Mondays and Fridays, after July 22nd. Stage fare \$1.00.

C. T. PAXSON, Prop.

July 1st-1872.

VEU DE L'EAU HOTEL.

Sevel's Point, Hampton Roads.

NEAR NORFOLK, VA.

This new and beautiful Hotel will be open for visitors on

Monday, June 3, 1872.

As a First Class

WATERING PLACE

ON THE SEA SIDE.

Spending Fishing, Fine Boating, Salt Water Bathing, Shooting, Billiards, Tennis, Music, and every luxury of the sea and land can be found at this delightful and convenient

SUMMER RESORT.

Arrangements have been made with the various Railroads to return tickets to visitors to VEU DE L'EAU at one fare, provided the tickets are taken at 15c. before returning.

Steamers run almost constantly between Norfolk, Portsmouth and the Hotel.

Telephone Office in the House.

Terms: Three dollars per day; thirty-five dollars for two weeks; sixty dollars per month.

W. H. THOMPSON, Prop'r Atlantic Hotel, Norfolk.

July 1st-1872.

THE SUMMER AT THE SEA SIDE.

OCEAN HOUSE.

BEAUFORT, N. C.

Repaired, Repainted and Refitted

The most pleasant resort on the Atlantic Coast.

Fine Boating, Sailing, Fishing and Bathing.

Table supplied with every delicacy of land and sea.

TERMS MODERATE.

for the accommodations furnished, and special arrangements made with families and excursion parties.

June 1st-1872.

SAM'L R. STREET, Proprietor.

RALEIGH & GASTON AND

Rail & Air-Line Railroad Companies.

Gen. Passenger and Ticket Department.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 29, 1872.

The public are respectfully informed that Combination Tourist Trip and SEABOARD Excursion Ticket

are now for sale at the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad ticket office, to the following places:

White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Bath Alum Springs, Va.

Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va.

Warm Springs, Va.

Seaside, N. C.

Swamp Springs, N. C.

Swamp Springs, N. C.

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FOR SALE.

THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE

For sale.

By virtue of a judgment rendered at Spring Term, 1872, of the Superior Court of Wake County, in the action entitled, WILLIAM R. POOL, Plaintiff, against Edward YARBOROUGH, Defendant.

The said house, known as the YARBOROUGH HOUSE, is situated on the Eastern side of Fayetteville Street, in the city of Raleigh, and contains about one acre of ground. It is one of the most central points in the city, being not more than four hundred yards distant from the Depot of the Raleigh & Gaston, the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line, and the North Carolina Railroad; within one hundred yards of the proposed Masonic Temple; the same distance from the Post-office and Federal Court House; on the opposite side of the street from the Wake County Court House, and within five minutes walk of the Capital.

The said building is three stories high and contains forty-seven guest chambers, a dining room, two parlors, a reception room, office and three family rooms. The rooms are commodious and well ventilated; the dining room, parlors and office are large, well lighted and comfortable, both in summer and winter.

In all the buildings on the premises are in excellent order, and afford every convenience to hotel keeping.

The terms are as follows: One-fourth of the purchase money in cash; the residue in equal installments, bearing interest, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale; the first of the credit installments to be paid at the time of sale; the balance of the purchase money; and so long as the purchaser shall have the building on said lot, in a sum equal to such purchase money, he shall have the power to effect such insurance and the money so expended by him to be deemed a part of the purchase money, and to be paid at the same time with the installment of purchase money.

WILLIAM R. POOL, Plaintiff.

Ex. of Edward YARBOROUGH, Dec'd.

July 2nd-1872.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

IN THE

COUNTY OF WARREN.

I offer for sale, five hundred and two (502) acres of land, situated in the County of Warren, on the shore of Lake Umbagog, in the State of New Hampshire.

The land is situated on the shore of Lake Umbagog, in the State of New Hampshire, and is bounded on the north by the land of the State of New Hampshire, on the east by the land of the State of New Hampshire, on the south by the land of the State of New Hampshire, and on the west by the land of the State of New Hampshire.

The land is situated on the shore of Lake Umbagog, in the State of New Hampshire, and is bounded on the north by the land of the State of New Hampshire, on the east by the land of the State of New Hampshire, on the south by the land of the State of New Hampshire, and on the west by the land of the State of New Hampshire.

The land is situated on the shore of Lake Umbagog, in the State of New Hampshire, and is bounded on the north by the land of the State of New Hampshire, on the east by the land of the State of New Hampshire, on the south by the land of the State of New Hampshire, and on the west by the land of the State of New Hampshire.

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The land is situated on the shore of Lake Umbagog, in the State of New Hampshire, and is bounded on the north by the land of the State of New



